

Methods of Strengthening Economic Management Teaching in Party School in New Era

Jinlan Liu

Hebei University of Architecture, Zhangjiachou, Hebei, China

Abstract: *In the process of the current social and economic development, everyone and the economy have inseparable links, Party and government cadres at all levels are the main object of party school training and education, strengthen the economic management related cognition, improve the management level is its eternal subject. This paper discusses the importance of strengthening the teaching of economic management in Party schools, analyzes the current shortcomings of the teaching of economic management in Party schools, and puts forward measures to solve the problems in order to improve the teaching quality, in order to promote our social and economic development to lay the foundation.*

Keywords: economic normality; Party school; Economic management teaching; think.

1. INTRODUCTION

For a long time, the teaching activities of the Party school have taken economic management as the key teaching content. In order to better adapt to the economic development trend of the new era and improve the management level of the party and government cadres, the importance of economic management teaching should be fully recognized in the new era, and the teaching content and form should be improved. The following briefly discusses the relevant content for reference.

2. STRENGTHEN THE IMPORTANCE OF ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT TEACHING IN PARTY SCHOOLS

2.1 Requirements of environment and situation

At the beginning of the founding of the People's Republic of China, the economy was relatively backward and all industries were in a depressed state. They need to be revitalized through various forms. After the recovery stage of the national economy, they will gradually explore ways of development in line with the national conditions to promote the development of the social economy. Especially in recent years, the trend of social and economic development is very good. Since the reform and opening-up, the economy has achieved sustained and stable growth for 20 years. Even with the international financial risks, our economy is still growing and stands out among the countries in the world. At present, in order to better adapt to the new normal of the economy, achieve stable and rapid economic growth, optimize the economic structure and guarantee social harmony, Party schools should adjust the teaching mode and structure during the teaching of economic management to ensure that it meets the needs of development. The new normal of China's economy represents a major change in the environment and conditions of economic development, saying goodbye to the past state of backward economic growth, extensive model and unstable balance. In order to further promote economic growth and realize the goal of revitalizing a great China, we need to optimize and enhance the economic control capacity and strengthen the quality of management. Then there is an urgent need for a group of leaders of party and government cadres who understand economy and are good at economy. As the main training place, Party schools should constantly improve the teaching quality of economic management, so as to cultivate high-level, high-quality party and government cadres who meet the needs of economy.

2.2 Needs of Party and government cadres to improve their leadership

By analyzing the function and nature of the Party school, it can be seen that the main group facing the economic management teaching is the Party and government cadre leaders. Although the teaching objective is relatively single, the teaching task is relatively difficult, which is due to the fact that the cadre leaders at all levels grasp the theoretical knowledge and practical ability of economic management. At present, most leading officials were born in the 1960s and 1970s, and even some senior officials were born in the 1950s. In the past, they have rich practical experience and strong management ability. However, in the face of today's situation, their economic management level is relatively low, and their management ability and quality are relatively backward. Some leading cadres do not realize the importance of economic management, some cadres lack the reserve of systematic theoretical knowledge, and some leading cadres lack practical experience. Therefore, it is an irresistible trend to strengthen economic management education and improve the economic management level of Party and government leaders.

2.3 The need to consolidate the position of the discipline

According to the survey of relevant organizations and personnel agencies, among the cadre leaders and cadres of relevant institutions who participate in the education and training activities of the Party school, economic management majors account

for more than 65%, which is more than other majors in the Party school [1]. However, in recent years, the outside world has a great dispute over the effectiveness of diplomas after Party school education activities. Especially since 2008, the central government issued a new policy pointing out that Party school diplomas do not enjoy the same treatment as national education. Coupled with the social interpretation of this deviation, Party school education, especially the discipline status of economic management, has been affected to some extent. In addition, the previous Party school education generally followed the principle of "wide entry and wide exit", leading to the party and government cadres have relevant professional qualifications, but their abilities do not match the needs of the economic situation, and their management level is low. In order to prevent the Party school education, especially the education of economic management, to consolidate the position of the subject, to meet the needs of the situation, we need to strengthen the teaching quality of economic management.

3. SHORTCOMINGS OF ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT TEACHING IN CURRENT PARTY SCHOOLS

As for the Party school, the major of economic management was established in a short time and started later than other majors, which has many shortcomings. The specific contents include:

3.1 There are deficiencies in the curriculum

At present, many Party schools are generally unreasonable in curriculum setting, or lack of courses highlighting the characteristics of local economic development, or pay too much attention to the theory of economic management knowledge teaching, or neglect to improve the practical ability of cadre leadership, curriculum content is relatively monotonous, teaching form is too casual. At the same time, during the design of teaching content, there is a lack of normative standards, unable to strictly supervise it, which leads to the differentiation of teaching content and teaching objectives when teachers explain professional knowledge. Teachers generally teach what they know and teach courses according to their level. As a result, unplanned teaching, repeated content, dislocation and poor situation occur frequently, which makes it impossible to effectively achieve on-demand teaching.

3.2 Deficiencies in teaching model

The Party school has its unique particularity when carrying out teaching activities. If the teaching mode of ordinary colleges and universities is followed during economic and management teaching, it is very easy to violate the original intention of teaching in the Party school. In addition, the teachers in the Party school are relatively weak and all kinds of teaching resources are relatively few, leading to obstacles in carrying out economic and management teaching activities. Nowadays, many Party and government leadership academies and teachers do not get rid of the traditional and single teaching mode, but still show the teacher-centered and teacher-centered situation, and the teaching mode such as experience teaching, case teaching and situational simulation teaching is seldom used. In addition, the teaching content focuses on theoretical knowledge explanation, ignoring practical application, can not adapt to the characteristics of the Party school. A lot

Entering the Party school to study personnel from the school, the lack of practical experience, unable to good theory and practice together, unable to meet the learning needs of cadre leaders around the country. The teaching content lacks the analysis of the current economic situation, the explanation content is not thorough, the lack of focus, it is extremely difficult to stimulate the learning enthusiasm of the college, unable to give full play to the teaching function [2].

3.3 The shortage of teachers

At present, there is a general shortage of teachers in the Party school, most of the teachers are younger, after graduating from university directly into the Party school to engage in teaching work. Although these teachers have relatively high basic literacy, they lack relevant teaching experience and the opportunity to exercise at the grassroots level, so they cannot become the backbone of Party school teaching in a short time. With the Party school teachers' salary is getting worse and worse, the original backbone teachers are also transferred to other areas or other fields. Although Party schools at all levels focus on the teaching of economic management and set up the teaching and research Department of Economic management, due to the weak faculty and insufficient teaching ability, it is unable to meet the needs of teaching. Therefore, it is urgent to set up a teaching team of economic management with high teacher level and strong teacher ability.

4. IMPROVEMENT MEASURES FOR ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT TEACHING IN PARTY SCHOOLS

4.1 Set the course content reasonably

The economic management curriculum of Party schools in the new era should follow the following four principles: (1) the common principle. On the basis of meeting the needs of all students, the general public courses of economic management are set up, focusing on explaining the common and regular contents of economic management to students, such as the principles,

methods and functions of economic management. (2) The principle of difference. The differences of colleges, including regional differences, level differences and so on, should be taken into account when setting up courses to ensure that students are taught in accordance with their aptitude. In order to meet the different needs of different students, we can adopt the method of setting optional courses and specialized courses and implement stratified teaching. Different contents are taught to students at different levels, such as Macroeconomic Management, Microeconomic Management, etc., which does not unify the upper and lower levels and does not apply one-size-fits-all [3]. (3) Principle of economic situation. The curriculum should be combined with the current actual economic situation, summarize the current domestic and international economic conditions, and look forward to the future development trend, so that the thoughts of cadres can keep up with the pace of The Times and cultivate students' innovation ability. Explain the economic management practice to students carefully, strengthen the grasp of theoretical knowledge; (4) Principle of regional characteristics. The teaching staff of the Party school should dig deeply into the regional characteristics. Usually, the students in the grassroots Party school are the local leaders, and they need to master the local characteristics. The teaching staff should carry out the teaching activities according to the local economic conditions when setting the curriculum content, so as to provide guidance for the students to carry out the follow-up work.

4.2 Enrich the teaching model

During the period of economic and management teaching activities, the Party school should reform on the basis of the traditional teaching mode and improve the teaching quality through a variety of modern teaching means. For example, the implementation of case teaching, with the help of simulation and reproduction of the working process of the scene, so that the students into the course content to discuss and analyze. This teaching mode can enable students to participate in it independently and improve their practical ability. Meanwhile, through case analysis, it can cultivate students' comprehensive ability to find, analyze and deal with problems, help them digest and absorb theoretical knowledge, and improve their economic management level. Another example is the implementation of on-site teaching, which aims at cultivating students' practical ability and innovative ability. By using the method of on-site teaching and classroom setting, teachers and students jointly find and study problems and propose solutions, so as to realize multi-faceted teaching. The advantage of this mode is that students can get close contact with management content, solve problems through communication and exchange with classmates and on-site personnel, and realize the application of knowledge.

4.3 Strengthen teachers

The teaching team of grassroots Party schools should be established and specific plans formulated to meet the needs of economic and management teaching and build a team of teachers with high ability and quality [4]. First of all, strengthen the cultivation of teacher resources. Adopt the policy support method, and jointly adopt the one-to-one training with experienced professors in colleges and universities, so as to enable the rapid growth of young teachers with strong ability, good party spirit and great development potential, and take them as the backbone of teaching; Secondly, strengthen the talent introduction. We will raise the salaries of Party school staff, provide preferential treatment for their children's enrollment and parental arrangements, and introduce more high-level and well-educated talents.

5. CONCLUSION

Generally speaking, along with the steady development of our social economy, new requirements are put forward for the management ability of party and government cadre leaders. Therefore, in the face of the new normal of the economy, we should realize the importance of strengthening the economic management teaching of the Party school, explore its shortcomings, and make targeted improvements, so as to improve the teaching quality and cultivate a large number of leading talents for the Party and the country.

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